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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

June, 1982 Volume 11, Number 6

1982 SUMMER FORECAST

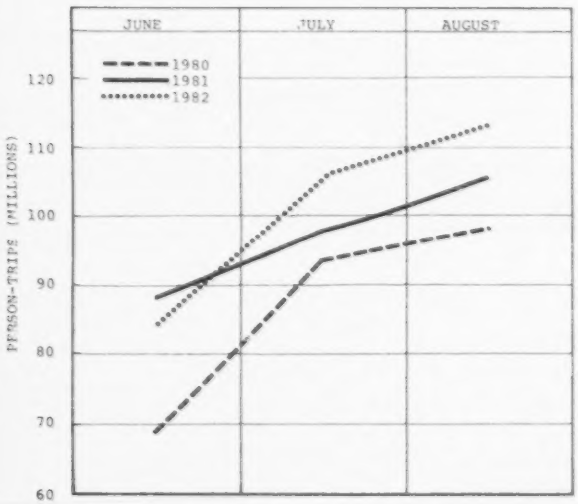
MORE VACATION TRAVEL BY AIR AND TO SOUTHERN DESTINATIONS PROJECTED FOR THIS SUMMER

More U.S. vacationers will take to the air for trips this summer and spend more time in the southern U.S. than they did last summer.

Hotels, motels and campgrounds should experience substantial increases in business this summer.

In response to discouraging economic conditions, residents of the Great Lakes area are cutting back on vacation travel.

SUMMER VACATION TRAVEL, 1980, 1981 AND 1982 PROJECTED: MONTH OF TRIP



VACATION PERSON-TRIPS (MILLIONS)

	1982 Projected	1981	1980
June	84	88	69
July	106	98	93
August	113	105	98
TOTAL	303	291	260

Source: 1982 Outlook for Travel and Tourism: A Guide to Vacation Markets.

These projections for U.S. 1982 summer vacation travel are based on more than 6,000 interviews conducted for the National Travel Survey during this past spring by the U.S. Travel Data Center. The results were released on May 13 at a special seminar for travel and tourism industry marketing executives, co-sponsored by the Travel Industry Association of America and the Data Center.

"It is encouraging that Americans are planning increased vacation travel this summer despite discouraging economic news," noted Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the Data Center.

"Recent declines in gasoline prices and air fares are prompting consumers to travel more by air and farther away from home on the ground than they did last summer. This should particularly benefit destinations distant from major population centers."

Overall, the Data Center's survey indicates Americans will take four percent more vacation trips this summer than last and spend six percent more nights away from home. "Upper income groups will be especially expansive in their vacation activity this year," Dr. Frechtling added.

The report on the Data Center's study, 1982 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide to Vacation Markets, was sent to full members and is available to others for $50.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

The Travel Industry Association of America is the umbrella organization for the U.S. travel industry. # #

TRAVEL PRICES CONTINUE DECLINE IN APRIL

For the first time since early 1972, travel prices, as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), fell for the second successive month. The April TPI declined 0.1 percent following a 0.3 percent drop in March.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.4 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in April 1982.

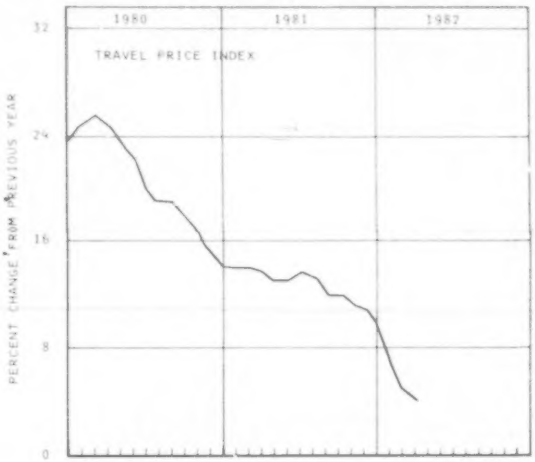
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans while traveling away from home in this country, stood at 329.6 in April (1967=100).

Gasoline prices declined 4.5 percent from March, the thirteenth consecutive month gas prices have fallen.

Intercity rail fares showed the largest increase in April, 5.7 percent. The cost of lodging while out of town followed with a 1.7 percent increase.

The TPI has increased only 4.0 percent since April 1981, while the CPI has risen 6.6 percent during the same period. Gasoline prices have actually declined 12.5 percent during the 12-month period.

Intercity rail fares have increased 19.8 percent for the year, the largest increase among the TPI components, followed by lodging while out of town with a 12.7 percent increase. # #



TRAVEL PRICES REGISTER SMALLEST ANNUAL CHANGE IN 9 YEARS

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, April, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change March, 1982 to April, 1982	Annual Percent Change April, 1981 to April, 1982
Transportation	-1.6	-1.8
Airline Fares	1.0	9.8
Intercity Bus Fares	0.4	11.5
Intercity Train Fares	5.7	19.8
Taxicab Fares	0.1	6.3
Gasoline	-4.5	-12.5
Lodging	1.7	12.7
Food Away From Home	0.4	5.3
Entertainment Services	0.3	7.1
Incidentals	0.5	4.9
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	-0.1	4.0
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.4	6.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $40 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $50 per year, payable in U.S. funds only.

Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

SURVEY SHOWS DECLINE IN MARCH TRAVEL AND INCREASE IN SUMMER VACATION PLANS

The continuing economic recession caused further decline in travel during March 1982. According to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey, American travelers took 20 percent fewer person-trips than they did one year before. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

Business and convention travel continues to post the largest decline. Nevertheless, pleasure travel held up better than average. Also, travel by air continued to increase while auto/truck/rv travel fell significantly, continuing a trend established earlier in the year.

Although the volume of travel has been weak throughout much of 1982, consumer intentions to travel on vacation remained strong. Of those interviewed for the National Travel Survey, 53 percent intend to take a vacation trip within the next six months. Moreover, intentions to take such a trip during the summer months of June through August are currently up three percent over last year.

The number of adults intending to travel by air continues to be well above year-earlier levels. The survey reported a slight decline in vacation travel by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle, however.

Respondents to the National Travel Survey plan to be away from home an average of 8.3 nights on their intended vacation trips. Over one-third plan to travel more than 1,000 miles one way, and 25 percent plan to visit a destination in The South.

The Data Center's National Travel Survey is based on telephone interviews with more than 1,400 adults each month. The complete monthly results are available by subscription only.

For further information, contact Suzanne Cook, Manager of Survey Research, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street N.W., Washington, DC 20036. # #

TRAVEL IS SECOND LARGEST U.S. EMPLOYER

Travel and Tourism directly generated more U.S. jobs than any other private industry in 1980 except health services. Travel was the top source of jobs in 12 states and among the top three employers in 35 states.

The Data Center's fourth annual estimates of the economic contributions of travel, The Economic Impact of Travel on State Economies, 1980, was recently released. It contains estimates from the economic impact model of travel expenditures in each state and the District of Columbia, and the employment, payroll income, and tax revenue they generate. This report makes available the only consistent set of estimates for all states.

Americans spent $161 billion while traveling in their own country and its territories during 1980, and foreign visitors spent another $10 billion. The total of $172 billion spent in the U.S. was a 15-percent increase over the 1979 total. Travel spending comprised 6.6 percent of the gross national product for the year.

The average travel dollar generated 22 cents in wages and salaries for employees, and it contributed more than 10 cents in revenue for federal, state and local governments.

The 50-page Impact of Travel on State Economies, 1980 was supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America. It is being sent to all Data Center members, and is available to others for $40.00, prepaid, from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street N.W., Washington, DC 20036. # #

March 1982 figures for visitor volume at national parks were unavailable at presstime. # #

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, -thern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	March, 1982	% Change from February, 1982	% Change from March, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$8,259 million	-2.4	5.6	6.3
Gasoline service stations	$7,999 million	-4.6	-5.5	-1.1
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	70.0 percent	8.9	-3.6	3.5
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	16.0 billion	23.2	11.2	5.5
International revenue passenger-miles	3.2 billion	16.3	-1.1	-1.0
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.1 billion	44.1	0.0	-7.7
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Main rural road vehicle-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	334.9 million	21.1	-10.3	-8.0
Travel Price Index[7]	330.0	-0.3	4.8	7.0
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	59.0 million	6.1	-19.6	-5.4
Vacation person-trips	28.6 million	-1.0	-18.5	-9.5
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overnight stays	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	951,579	59.5	-2.3	-3.5
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	363,063	11.2	-12.9	-13.4
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	6,348 thousand	4.6	0.7	-3.4

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

U.S. Travel Data Center

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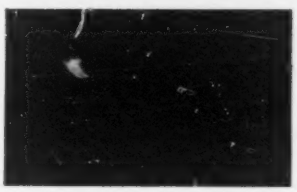

June, 1982

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

July, 1982 Volume 11, Number 7

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM TO BE RELEASED

The 1982 edition of the U.S. Travel Data Center's popular report, The Economic Review of Travel in America, will be released at a seminar sponsored by the Travel and Tourism Government Affairs Policy Council on July 20 at the Holiday Inn-Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C.

Data Center director Dr. Douglas Frechtling, the seminar's featured speaker, will discuss current aspects of the size and importance of travel and tourism in the United States. These findings are discussed in the 1981-82 Economic Review of Travel in America, a 60-page report containing tables, charts, and narrative on recent trends in travel away from home, their impact on the U.S., and projections for 1982.

Discussing the review, Dr. Frechtling said, "Our studies indicate travel and the travel industry are continuing to outpace other U.S. industries in providing jobs, income and tax revenue in the American economy. Our Economic Review summarizes tourism's contributions to the U.S. economy, and the effects of current economic developments on the travel industry."

The seminar is open to members of the Data Center at no charge. Contact Catherine Butler at 202/293-5407 for further information.

The Travel and Tourism Government Affairs Policy Council represents the unified industry voice on government issues of common concern. Council membership is made up of twenty-eight of the largest travel and tourism national trade organizations, reflecting the diverse nature of the industry which includes transportation, accommodations, foodservice, tour sales and attractions.

The U.S. Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research.

The 1981-82 Economic Review of Travel in America is available for $35.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAVELERS SLATED FOR AUGUST

The U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration's in-flight survey of non-U.S. citizens departing from the United States will begin in August according to Don Wynegar, director, office of research services.

The survey is in the form of a questionnaire to be completed by passengers on a sampling of the international flights leaving the U.S.

The questionnaire will cover traveler characteristics such as age, occupation, country of residence; international trip characteristics such as size of party, purpose of trip; and activities in the U.S. including places visited, accommodations, and expenditures.

Developmental and start-up costs have been provided by the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, and other public sector organizations such as state and city tourism development offices as well as organizations in the private sector are expected to assist in sponsorship.

For further information on participation in the survey, contact Don Wynegar, director, office of research services, U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, 202/377-4029. # #

TRAVEL PRICES POST SHARP INCREASE IN MAY

The cost of travel in the U.S. as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) rose 0.6 percent in May 1982, up sharply from the 0.1 percent decline registered in April.

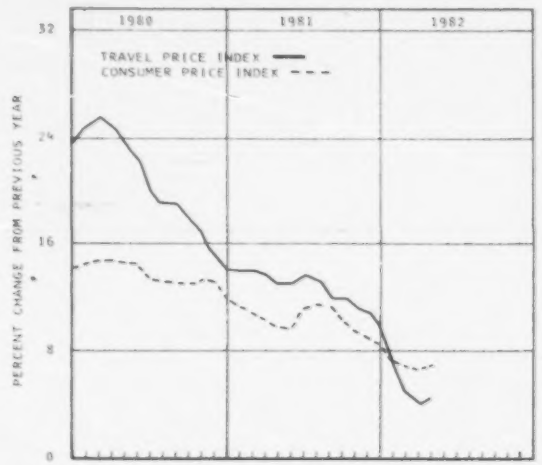
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 1.0 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in May.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country stood at 331.6 in May (1967=100).

Intercity rail fares led the travel price advance with an increase of 1.7 percent over April. Airline fares followed with an increase of 1.6 percent. Gasoline prices rose 1.0 percent, the first increase in 15 months.

Intercity bus fares declined 0.3 percent in May. Both lodging while out of town and taxicab fares showed no change from April.

The TPI has increased 4.6 percent since May 1981, compared to a 6.7 percent rise in the CPI during the same period. Intercity rail fares have increased 13.9 percent for the twelve-month period to lead all TPI components. The cost of lodging while out of town increased 12.8 percent for the year. # #



CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION OUTRUNS TRAVEL PRICES

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, April, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change April, 1982 to May, 1982	Annual Percent Change May, 1981 to May, 1982
Transportation	1.2	-0.4
Airline Fares	1.6	11.5
Intercity Bus Fares	-0.3	9.8
Intercity Train Fares	1.7	13.9
Taxicab Fares	0.0	6.1
Gasoline	1.0	-11.1
Lodging	0.0	12.8
Food Away From Home	0.4	5.4
Entertainment Services	0.1	6.9
Incidentals	0.1	4.6
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.6	4.6
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	1.0	6.7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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AMERICANS CONTINUE VACATION PLANNING DESPITE RECESSION

While the recession continued to dampen travel activity among U.S. residents in April 1982, the outlook for the summer vacation travel season remains moderately optimistic.

Fifty-four percent of the adults surveyed during the first week of May through the Data Center's National Travel Survey indicated that they plan to take a vacation trip within the next six months, the same percentage as last year. Intentions for vacation travel during June, July and August also remain even with 1981 at this time.

As predicted by the Data Center's summer vacation travel forecast presented in May 1982, several travel industry sectors continue to show particular strength. The number of vacationers intending to travel by air is up substantially over last year, but plans to travel by personal motor vehicle grew less than two percent.

Consumers are inclined to take vacation trips this summer that are longer in both distance and duration, with commercial lodging facilities benefitting more than in previous years.

Twenty-four percent of those planning a vacation trip this summer intend to visit The South, popular this year partially because of the Knoxville World's Fair. The Far West and areas outside the U.S. also remain preferred vacation destinations. # #

BRIEFS

Visitor volume at national parks was unavailable at presstime last month. The total visits in March 1982 according to the National Park Service was 18,633.9 thousand which was a 28.6 percent increase over total visits in February 1982. The total percent change from March 1981 was 2.5 percent, and the 1982/81 year to date total percent-change was -2.2 percent.

# #

To reflect the revisions made by the Federal Highway Administation in highway traffic volume categories, main rural road vehicle-miles, previously included in Current Travel Indicators, has been changed to rural arterial road vehicle-miles. This new data series is not directly comparable with the series published previously.

# #

The following figures for Current Travel Indicators for the month of March were unavailable at presstime for the June 1982 issue: foreign arrivals from overseas, 734,175; U.S. citizen departures overseas, 630,985. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	April, 1982 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from March, 1982 (percent)	Change from April, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year-to date (percent)
New England	696.9	115.5%	-10.7%	-21.1%
Eastern Gateway	476.1	78.0	2.9	- 1.7
G. Washington Co.	10,050.6	39.7	8.1	- .7
The South	6,331.3	14.3	- 2.2	- 2.0
Great Lakes Co.	225.6	65.8	- 2.0	- 1.4
Mountain West	730.9	45.4	- 8.3	- 4.7
Frontier West	2,112.7	38.7	10.7	6.9
Far West	1,939.8	42.1	5.1	3.0
The Islands	763.1	10.7	41.5	29.6
TOTAL	23,327.0	32.7%	4.5%	- * %

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. *Less than 0.5 percent.
Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	April, 1982	% Change from March, 1981	% Change from April, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$8,170 million	-1.9	5.3	6.2
Gasoline service stations	$7,862 million	-2.3	-7.3	-2.6
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	65.1 percent	-0.2	-3.0	-3.4
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	15.3 billion	-4.5	6.7	5.8
International revenue passenger-miles	3.6 billion	10.0	-3.0	-1.5
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural Arterial road vehicle-miles	34.3 billion	3.9	1.2	0.3
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Price Index[7]	329.6	-0.1	4.0	6.3
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacation person-trips	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	23,328,200	27.1	-6.4	-3.7
Overnight stays	915,900	42.0	-4.0	-0.6
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	779,386	6.2	-6.9	-2.5
From Canada	1,017,811	7.0	1.0	-2.1
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	692,040	9.7	6.2	4.6
To Canada	495,962	36.6	-11.9	-12.9
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	6,875 thousand	12.4	4.4	-1.4

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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August, 1982 Volume 11, Number 8

TRAVEL AND TOURISM BECOMES SECOND LARGEST RETAIL INDUSTRY

The travel and tourism industry overtook automotive dealers in 1981 to become the nation's second largest retail or service industry in total sales, according to a report released by the U.S. Travel Data Center. Only food stores enjoyed greater sales receipts than the industry that serves travel away from home.

U.S. and foreign travelers spent $191 billion in this country during 1981, and produced $182 billion in business receipts after taxes, according to the Data Center's 1981-82 Economic Review of Travel in America.

Travel spending directly generated 4.6 million U.S. jobs, paying $ 40 billion in wages and salaries in 1981. The report was unveiled here at a special seminar sponsored by the Travel and Tourism Government Affairs Policy Council.

Table II-6: Travel Expenditures in the U.S. Compared to Major Retail and Service Industry Receipts, 1981 ($ billions)

Industry	Sales
Food stores	$238
Travel and tourism	182
Automotive dealers	181
General merchandise stores	127

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

In discussing travel's recent economic contributions, Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the Data Center said, "Once again, the travel industry is outpacing other U.S. industries in providing jobs, income and tax revenue despite recessionary conditions."

FIGURE 6A
THE INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL SPENDING GAP
FINALLY CLOSED IN 1981

The report also analyzes the contribution which 23 million foreign visitors made to the U.S. economy in 1981. For the first time, 1981 produced a surplus in our international travel accounts as foreign visitors spent $12.2 billion in this country. This amount directly supported 320,000 jobs and generated $1.1 billion in tax revenues for America.

The 70-page review contains charts, tables and narrative on trends in travel and tourism and their economic impact on the U.S. economy during the last decade. The review includes a chapter on regional visitation patterns and projections for 1982.

The 1981-82 Economic Review of Travel in America is being sent to members of the Data Center and is available to others for $35.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

JUNE TRAVEL PRICES SOAR

The cost of travel in the U.S. as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) rose 2.1 percent in June 1982, the largest monthly increase since February 1981.

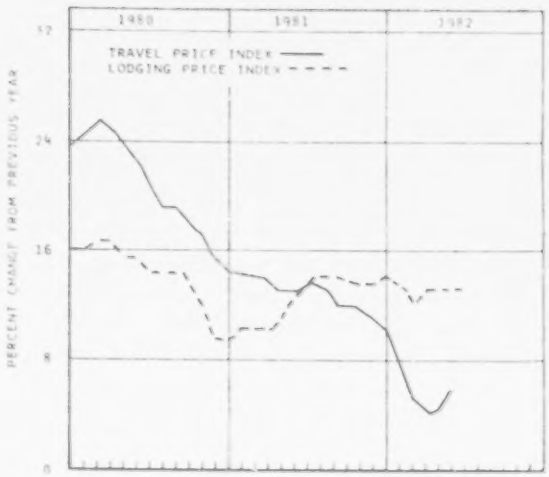
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 1.2 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in June.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 338.4 in June (1967=100).

Gasoline prices jumped 5.9 percent to lead the travel price advance. Airline fares and lodging costs followed with increases of 1.8 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively.

Intercity bus fares declined for the second consecutive month, falling 0.6 percent in June. The cost of incidental purchases showed no change from May.

Although it posted a sharp rise in June, the TPI has increased only 5.7 percent since June 1981 compared to a 7.1 percent rise in the CPI during the same period. The cost of lodging while out of town has increased 13 percent for the twelve-month period to lead all TPI components. Intercity rail fares have increased 11.3 percent for the year. # #



INCREASE IN LODGING PRICES OUTPACES TRAVEL PRICE INDEX

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, June, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change May, 1982 to June, 1982	Annual Percent Change June, 1981 to June, 1982
Transportation	3.6	1.9
Airline Fares	1.8	9.8
Intercity Bus Fares	-0.6	7.7
Intercity Train Fares	0.1	11.3
Taxicab Fares	0.1	5.8
Gasoline	5.9	-5.3
Lodging	1.6	13.0
Food Away From Home	0.4	5.3
Entertainment Services	0.8	7.4
Incidentals	0.0	4.7
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	2.1	5.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	1.2	7.1

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $40 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $50 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America.
Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

TRAVEL CONTINUED TO SLIDE IN MAY

As the economic recession continued to reduce employment, and consumer prices rose at a rate faster than personal income, the trend toward less travel than last year continued into May 1982. Results from the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey indicate that American travelers took 13 percent fewer person-trips than they did during May of 1981. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

The further decline in industrial production in May apparently contributed to a decline in business travel, which fell 16 percent, twice the decline evident for pleasure travel. Declines in travel continued to be centered in the auto/truck/RV segment, which fell 13 percent from last May's level. In the year to year comparison, however, air travel was slightly stronger in May, as it has been throughout 1982.

Although travel activity continues to be weak, the survey indicated that the level of vacation travel should rise somewhat later in the summer. Consumer intentions to travel on vacation remain equal to last year for the July-August period.

Further, the outlook for particular segments of the industry, most of which have already performed better this year than average, remain optimistic. The number of Americans intending to travel by air is up substantially over last year, and the trend toward longer distance and duration travel, evident since early this year, continues to be reflected in consumer vacation travel intentions. Fully one-third of the trips now being planned will involve distances greater than 1,000 one-way miles, and durations should average 8.4 nights, according to respondents.

BRIEFS

Current Travel Indicators update: The following figures for the month of April were unavailable at presstime for the July issue: Amtrak passenger-miles, 347.7 million; intercity bus passenger miles, 2.4 billion; U.S. resident travel - total person trips 78.5 million; U.S. resident travel - total vacation person-trips, 49.5 million.

# #

Mark your calendar for the 1983 Travel Outlook Forum on December 9, 1982, at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

# #

"Anatomy of a World's Fair" will be the theme of a regional TTRA workshop October 21-22, 1982, in Greenville, South Carolina. Contact Jan Nichols, 404/581-0100. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	May, 1982 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from April, 1982 (percent)	Change from May, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year-to date (percent)
New England	1,040.1	49.2%	-2.3%	-13.5%
Eastern Gateway	890.8	87.1	-5.4	-3.4
G. Washington County	10,088.5	2.0	-4.0	-1.6
The South	8,498.7	20.8	7.7	.5
Great Lakes County	581.1	157.3	1.3	-*
Mountain West	1,656.1	135.2	-3.4	-4.1
Frontier West	2,809.4	33.0	11.9	8.6
Far West	2,872.2	40.6	3.4	3.1
The Islands	607.9	-20.3	12.8	26.0
TOTAL	29,044.8	20.9	-1.2%	-*%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. *Less than 0.05 percent.
Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	May, 1982	% Change from April, 1982	% Change from May, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$8,570 million	2.5	9.7	7.4
Gasoline service stations	$7,918 million	1.2	-6.2	-3.4
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	67.1 percent	-1.5	-5.6	-3.7
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	14.8 billion	-3.4	-3.4	3.8
International revenue passenger-miles	4.0 billion	11.4	-5.9	-2.6
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.6 billion	7.6	-1.9	-4.2
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	37.5 billion	9.4	3.6	1.0
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	298.1 million	-14.3	-21.4	-12.8
Travel Price Index[7]	331.6	0.6	4.6	5.9
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	85.0 million	8.3	-13.2	- 9.8
Vacation person-trips	48.0 million	-3.0	-14.6	-10.3
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	29,046,400	24.5	-5.5	-1.4
Overnight stays	1,337,600	46.0	-12.3	-4.9
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	788,863	1.2	-11.5	-4.6
From Canada	898,516	-11.7	-4.1	-2.6
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	767,627	10.8	1.2	3.8
To Canada	938,442	89.4	-5.7	-10.2
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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4520 East West Highway, #800
Bethesda, MD 20014

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

September, 1982 Volume 11, Number 9

NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

TRAVEL POSTS 12 PERCENT INCREASE IN 1981

Despite ups and downs throughout 1981, the volume of travel in the United States rose 12 pecent above the 1980 level, according to final totals released today in the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1981 National Travel Survey Full Year Report.

The report, which has been expanded to include charts and more analytical text, showed much of the increase occurred during the first half of the year. Then as a worsening economy and the air traffic controllers' strike exacerbated relunctance to travel, growth slowed considerably.

During the year, Americans took 1.2 billion person-trips. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip of 100 miles or more away from home.) According to the report, trips were shorter and to destinations closer to home than the previous year.

This return to more traditional levels of travel was caused by a sharp increase in trips by automobiles, trucks and recreational vehicles. Travel by air, however, was off four percent.

Encouraged by a stable fuel supply and pent-up demand, vacation travel increased 14 percent. Business and convention travel, however, grew at a slower rate of seven percent.

The 1981 National Travel Survey Full Year Report is based on telephone interviews with over 1,000 adult Americans each month. It includes over 100 pages of table, charts, analysis and comparisons with 1980, and is available for $85.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The report is being sent to members of the U.S. Travel Data Center. # #

1983 TRAVEL OUTLOOK FORUM EXPANDS PROGRAM

"Market Planning in the Coming Recovery" will be the theme of the 1983 Travel Outlook Forum to be held on December 9, 1982, at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

To encourage greater audience participation, the eighth annual forum, a day-long seminar featuring forecasts in travel, tourism, and recreation trends, will expand its afternoon program to include concurrent sessions on specific travel industry sectors.

The forum will begin with an examination of travel's business environment including discussion of recent developments in travel patterns, trends in international visitor markets, and forecasts of the economy's performance in 1983. Then panels of travel industry experts will discuss how various industry sectors are planning for growth in the year ahead.

Co-sponsored by the U.S. Travel Data Center and the Travel and Tourism

(continued on page 3)

INCREASE IN TRAVEL PRICES SLOWS IN JULY

The cost of travel in the U.S. as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) rose 0.9 percent in July 1982. Although the increase fell from 2.1 percent in June, the July figure is still considerably greater than the increases and declines registered earlier this year.

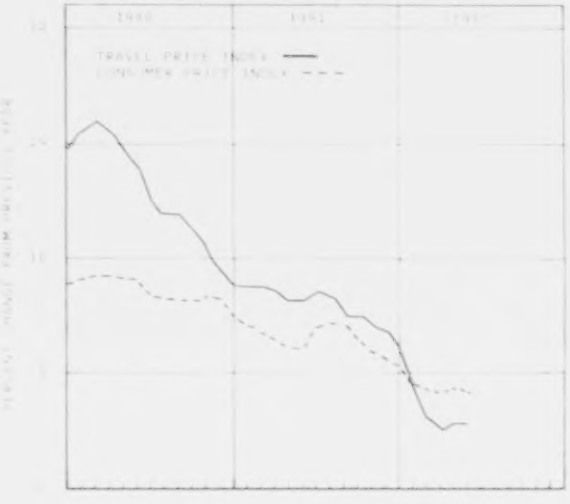
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 0.6 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in July.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country stood at 341.6 in July (1967=100).

The cost of gasoline rose 2.0 percent, the largest increase among all the TPI components. Intercity bus fares followed with a 1.3 percent rise, while the cost of lodging out of town rose 1.2 percent.

Intercity rail fares, entertainment services and incidental purchases all increased only 0.1 percent from June.

The TPI has increased 5.7 percent since July 1981, compared to a 6.5 percent rise in the CPI during the same period. # #



TRAVEL PRICE INDEX LEVELS OFF AS CONSUMER PRICES DECLINE

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, July, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change June, 1982 to July, 1982	Annual Percent Change July, 1981 to July, 1982
Transportation	1.2	2.4
Airline Fares	0.4	8.2
Intercity Bus Fares	1.3	7.2
Intercity Train Fares	0.1	11.1
Taxicab Fares	0.4	4.2
Gasoline	2.0	-3.1
Lodging	1.2	12.0
Food Away From Home	0.6	5.2
Entertainment Services	0.1	7.2
Incidentals	0.1	5.0
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.9	5.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.6	6.5

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $40 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $50 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America.
Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

TRAVEL SLIDES AGAIN IN JUNE

American travelers took fewer trips in June than they did a year ago, continuing a trend begun in early 1982, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey.

The monthly telephone survey reported a 14-percent decline in person-trips. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

Business and convention travel fared better in the year-to-year comparison, but pleasure-related trips were down 19 percent.

Trip distances averaged approximately 750 miles, equal to last year. Trip durations, however, were somewhat shorter than in June of 1981, averaging 4.3 nights.

Underscoring weakened travel activity, the survey reported a further decline in vacation travel intentions. Eight percent fewer U.S. adults interviewed reported plans to take a vacation trip the next six months than one year ago. Twelve percent less of the sample plan such a trip during July or August.

Some segments of the travel industry, however, continue to show relative strength. The number of Americans intending to travel by air continues to be above last year, and plans for trips longer in both distance and duration are still evident. Overall, though, Americans remain cautious about vacation travel plans now. # #

FORUM EXPANDS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Research Association, the forum will present a new and expanded line-up of speakers on transportation, accommodations, travel and tour trade, recreation and attractions as well as the travel business environment.

Confirmed speakers include Jesse Liebman, Staff Vice President - Planning and Forecasts, Trans World Airlines; Ronald A. Santana, President, Association of Retail Travel Agents; and Joe Sullivan, Vice President - Marketing and Advertising, National Car Rental.

The expanded program is expected to draw the largest audience ever to attend the annual Travel Outlook Forum.

The Travel and Tourism Research Association (TTRA) is the international association of travel research and marketing professionals. Members of the Data Center and/or TTRA will receive a discount on the forum registration fee.

For further information, contact Ida Simmons, U.S. Travel Data Center 1899 L Street,N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone 202/293-1040. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	June, 1982 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from May, 1982 (percent)	Change from June, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year-to date (percent)
New England	1,312.9	26.1%	-13.3%	-13.4%
Eastern Gateway	1,954.1	119.4	8.7	2.2
G. Washington County	10,885.6	7.9	3.0	- .6
The South	8,633.8	1.5	-2.0	-*
Great Lakes County	706.3	21.5	-7.1	-2.9
Mountain West	4,020.1	128.4	.8	-1.7
Frontier West	3,399.5	21.0	9.2	8.7
Far West	5,653.2	27.4	-1.8	1.2
The Islands	544.5	1.1	10.5	23.5
TOTAL	37,110.0	20.3%	.9%	-*%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. *Less than 0.5 percent.
Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	June, 1982	% Change from May, 1982	% Change from June, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$8,547 million	0.4	8.8	7.5
Gasoline service stations	$7,961 miilion	0.3	-6.1	-3.8
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	65.1 percent	-0.3	-3.8	-3.7
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
International revenue passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.8 billion	10.5	5.6	-2.2
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	38.1 billion	1.7	1.9	1.1
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	370.6 million	24.3	-20.3	-14.4
Travel Price Index[7]	338.4	2.1	5.7	5.9
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	103.3 million	21.5	-13.7	-10.7
Vacation person-trips	69.2 million	44.2	-19.9	-13.2
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	36,979,700	27.3	0.6	0.8
Overnight stays	2,522,800	88.6	9.0	1.2
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	887,555	11.6	-5.5	-4.6
From Canada	746,435	-16.9	-6.1	3.1
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	889,529	13.8	-0.1	3.2
To Canada	1,365,388	45.5	-2.3	-7.5
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	6,472 thousand	-1.7	-7.9	-1.9

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

October, 1982 Volume 11, Number 10

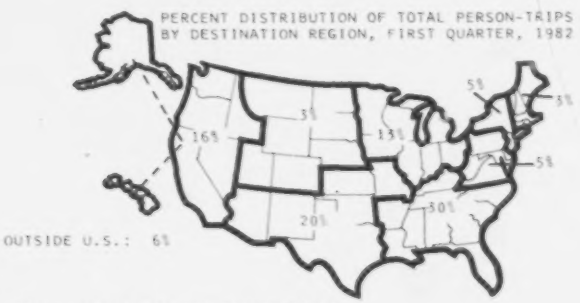
TRAVEL DECLINES 5 PERCENT IN FIRST QUARTER

As the economy headed deeper into recession and unusually harsh weather conditions prevailed across the United States, travel during the first quarter of 1982 declined five percent from year-earlier volume, according to figures released in the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1982 National Travel Survey First Quarter Report.

According to the report, Americans took 170 million person-trips during January, February and March of this year. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

Trips were generally longer in distance and duration than last year at this time, a sign that consumers cut back shorter trips more than longer ones.

The number of person-nights fell nearly one percent, caused by the overall decline in travel.



The quarterly report showed a substantial growth in air transportation while travel by personal motor vehicle declined 15 percent.

The volume of travel for business and conventions posted the largest decline, a result of the sluggish economy and falling industrial production.

The 1982 National Travel Survey First Quarter Report is based on telephone interviews with 1,400 adult Americans each month. It includes over 100 pages of tables, charts, analysis and comparisons with 1981, and is being sent to members of the Data Center. It is available to others for $60.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.# #

FORUM KEYNOTE SPEAKER EXAMINES CONSUMER ATTITUDES

Dr. Richard Curtin, director of the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, will be the keynote speaker for the 1982 Travel Outlook Forum to be held on December 9, 1982, at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Curtin, widely known for his research on consumers' reactions to economic conditions, will address the forum on consumer views of the coming economic recovery. His experience in travel and tourism includes surveys conducted for the recreation and automobile industries.

As forum keynote speaker, Curtin will draw from his three years' experience directing the Surveys of Consumer Attitudes, a monthly survey which produces the Index of Consumer Sentiment, measuring willingness and ability to purchase goods and services.

The eighth annual Travel Outlook Forum, a day-long seminar, features forecasts in travel, tourism and recreation trends centering on the theme "Market Planning in the Coming Recovery."

The 1983 Travel Outlook Forum will present the outlook for transportation, accommodations, travel and tour trade, international visitors, recreation and attractions, and the travel business environment.

Complete registration and program information on the 1983 Travel Outlook Forum is enclosed in this issue of Travel Printout. # #

AUGUST TRAVEL PRICES MODERATE

The cost of travel in the U.S. as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) rose 0.5 percent in August 1982, down from the 0.9 percent increase registered in July.

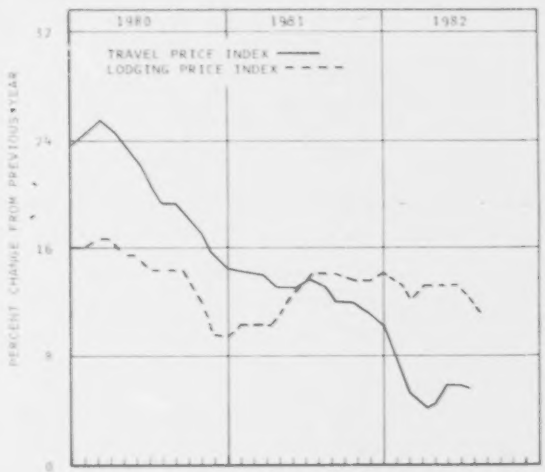
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 0.2 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in August.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country stood at 341.6 in August (1967=100).

The cost of lodging while out of town grew 1.5 percent, the largest increase among all the TPI components. The price of entertainment services followed with a 1.2 percent rise, while intercity bus fares rose 0.6 percent.

The cost of gasoline fell 0.5 percent from July, and airline fares indicated no change for the month.

The TPI has increased 5.2 percent since August 1981, compared to a 5.9 percent growth in the CPI during the same period. The cost of intercity rail fares has increased 11.2 percent over the past twelve months to lead all TPI components. The cost of lodging while out of town followed closely with an 11.1 percent rise. # #



LODGING PRICE INFLATION BEGINS TO MODERATE

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, August, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change July, 1982 to August, 1982	Annual Percent Change August, 1981 to August, 1982
Transportation	-0.2	1.8
Airline Fares	0.0	7.0
Intercity Bus Fares	0.6	6.6
Intercity Train Fares	0.1	11.2
Taxicab Fares	0.1	4.0
Gasoline	-0.5	-3.2
Lodging	1.5	11.1
Food Away From Home	0.4	5.1
Entertainment Services	1.2	7.8
Incidentals	0.4	4.4
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.5	5.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.2	5.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TRAVEL SLIDES AGAIN IN JULY

Americans took fewer trips in July than they did one year ago, failing to pull the travel industry out of a decline begun in early 1982.

According to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey, Americans took three percent fewer person-trips than in July 1981. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

Although the number of vacation person-trips declined, travel for other pleasure purposes increased two percent. Business and convention travel posted an even larger increase.

Round-trip distances averaged approximately 760 miles, the same as July 1981. Trip durations, however, fell slightly.

Travel by personal motor vehicle remained approximately the same as in last July, but air travel fell for the second consecutive month. Travel by bus also declined.

As Americans continue to be cautious about their economic future, the monthly telephone survey reported a 4 percent decline in planned vacation trips. Moreover, the number of those who were undecided about taking a vacation in the next six months was almost double that of last July.

Airlines may feel optimistic about the July survey results, since this indicates a slight increase in those who intend to travel by air on a vacation.# #

NEW COMPUTER NETWORK LINKS ALL TRAVEL INDUSTRY SECTORS

Access to information on a variety of travel industry subjects, research information and market research services is available through Travel Industry Network Inc. (TINET). Mac Stroud, TINET vice president, introduced the new service at a meeting of the National Council of State Travel Directors in Las Vegas on September 11.

The TINET System provides each subscriber a desktop CRT terminal and access to the most current public and private travel industry information.

For more information, contact Violet Pope, subscriptions manager, TINET, 1118 Miccosukee Road, Tallahassee, FL 32303. Phone 904-224-2545. # #

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS UPDATE: The following figures June were unavailable at presstime for the September issue: domestic air revenue passenger miles, 16.1 billion; international air revenue passenger miles, 4.3 billion. Also, year-to-date change for foreign arrivals from Canada was erroneously printed as 3.1; the correct figure is -3.1.

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	July, 1982 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from June, 1982 (percent)	Change from July, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year-to date (percent)
New England	2,050.6	56.2%	- * %	-9.1%
Eastern Gateway	4,207.1	115.3	- .8	.6
G. Washington County	12,309.7	13.1	- .5	- .6
The South	10,105.1	17.0	-8.9	-2.0
Great Lakes County	1,174.7	66.3	10.9	2.1
Mountain West	5,929.5	47.5	-2.7	-2.1
Frontier West**	7.622.0	124.2	103.5	33.4
Far West	6,342.3	28.2	2.6	1.6
The Islands	620.7	14.0	3.5	20.1
TOTAL	50,361.7	38.3%	6.2%	5.5%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.
*Less than 0.5 percent. ** Large increase due to special event during month.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	July, 1982	% Change from June, 1982	% Change from July, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$8,617 million	0.8	10.4	7.9
Gasoline service stations	$8,200 million	1.5	-3.2	-3.5
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	65.0 percent	-0.2	-5.4	-3.9
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	16.8 billion	4.2	1.6	3.4
International revenue passenger-miles	4.8 billion	12.2	-5.7	-3.4
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	3.1 billion	9.5	5.1	-0.8
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	42.1 billion	10.0	3.1	1.5
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	455.5 million	22.9	-12.6	-14.0
Travel Price Index[7]	341.6	0.9	5.7	5.8
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	128.2 million	24.1	-3.3	-9.2
Vacation person-trips	83.9 million	21.2	-13.1	-13.1
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	50,363,600	36.2	4.6	2.0
Overnight stays	3,352,100	32.9	-0.8	0.6
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	1,110,212	25.1	-7.6	-5.2
From Canada	1,330,293	78.2	-13.6	-5.6
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	962,926	8.3	4.2	3.4
To Canada	2,287,683	67.5	0.6	-4.5
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	6,629 thousand	2.4	-2.8	-1.9

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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